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GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS,

WITH

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

WALTER SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. EDIN.,

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF DREGHDA COLLEGE;

AUTHOR OF "ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN PROSE AND VERSE."

THIRD EDITION, REVISED.



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PREFACE.

THIS textbook of Grammatical Analysis has been prepared as an introduction to the Author's "English Composition," and in order to supply a full exposition of the principles of Analysis, in harmony with the system of Grammatical Synthesis on which that work is based. At the same time, the acknowledged importance of the subject, in its bearing directly on the study of English, and indirectly on that of other languages, seemed to warrant its treatment in a separate work, specially adapted for class teaching.

He has aimed throughout at securing two qualities,—simplicity and exhaustiveness: he has endeavoured to reduce the principles of analysis to the smallest number possible; and at the same time to afford explanations of every peculiarity of construction, and every variety of sentence.

With this view, the following features have been introduced:—

1. The Terms of every sentence,—simple, complex, and compound,—are named according to their *functions*, not according to the parts of speech which they contain. Thus,
2. A similarity is preserved between the Terms of simple sentences, which are either single *words* or *phrases*,

and the Terms of complex and compound sentences, which are *Clauses*: *e. g.*, an *Attributive word or phrase* in the simple sentence becomes an *Attributive clause* in the complex sentence.

3. The Complement is distinguished from the Compound Object, and is made to include what is commonly called the Infinitive Object.
4. Particular attention has been paid to the force of Conjunctions and other Connectives, in determining the nature of the clauses they introduce; and a Note has been added in the Appendix, explaining the cases of certain connective words which are employed to introduce clauses of different kinds.
5. The Analytic Notation, first employed in the Author's "English Composition," is fully explained, and wrought into the system of analysis.
6. Copious examples for Analysis have been introduced in the Exercises,—all of them from standard authors. These will also afford excellent examples for Parsing.

No one can write a work on Analysis without coming under obligations to Dr J. D. Morell, whose works first called attention in this country to the subject as applied to the mother tongue. The Author has also to acknowledge several useful hints received from Professor Bain's "English Grammar," and from Dr Ernest Adams's "Elements of the English Language."

W. S. D.

DREGHORN COLLEGE, *January 1865.*

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TO TEACHERS.

For Junior Classes, the author would suggest the omission of §§ 22-36, and of Exercises 4, 5, and 6, at least during the first perusal.

GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

CHAPTER I.—THE SENTENCE, AND ITS PARTS.

§ 1. A **sentence** is a combination of words to express a complete thought; as, Leaves fall; The Queen reigns; Suit the action to the word.

The sentence may assume different forms, according as the thought is expressed,

1. Affirmatively; as, The wine is good.
2. Negatively; as, Man shall not live by bread alone.
3. Imperatively; as, Quit yourselves like men.
4. Interrogatively; as, Whither has she fled?
5. Exclamatorily; as, What a piece of work is man!

But in every case,

2. A complete thought implies a notion of *doing* or *being* in connexion with a notion of some *thing* which does or is.

3. In expressing a complete thought, the doing or being is *asserted* of the thing *named*; as, Boys play (*doing*); are merry (*being*).

4. The part of the sentence which *asserts* the doing or being is called the **predicate**. The part of the sentence which *names* the thing about which the assertion is made, is called the **subject**; as,

Subject.

Predicate.

Boys	{	. . . play.
		. . . are merry.

5. The **predicate** and the **subject** are the **essential terms** of every sentence; that is, there can be no sentence without them.

The subject is sometimes omitted; but only when it names the person addressed; as, Go (you); Come; Present arms.

6. The division of a sentence into its terms is called **analysis**.

7. The part of speech which is used to *assert* is the **verb**: hence,

Every Predicate must contain a Verb.

8. The part of speech which is used to *name* things spoken about is the **noun**: hence,

Every Subject must contain a Noun, or words equivalent to a Noun.

"Or words equivalent to a Noun," because other parts of speech than the Noun are used to indicate the person or thing spoken about; *e.g.*, the Pronoun, the Adjective used elliptically, the Infinitive, or the Gerund in *-ing*. But when so used, they are performing the function of the Noun, and are therefore said to be equivalent to it.

9. The predicate may consist of more than the grammatical verb, and the subject may be more than the grammatical nominative to the verb; *e.g.*, in the sentence,

"Every mountain now hath found a tongue"—*Byron*,

the predicate is not only the verb *hath found*, but that verb with its adjuncts *now* and *a tongue*; and the subject is not only the nominative *mountain*, but that noun with its adjunct *every*:—

Subject, Every mountain
Predicate, now hath found a tongue.

10. In analyzing a sentence,—

I. *Find the Verb*; the verb and the words combined with it in making the assertion (its adjuncts) form the *predicate*.

II. *Find the Nominative to the Verb*; the nominative and its adjuncts form the *subject*.

11. Examples of the most general kind of Analysis :—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
1. The clock	<i>has just struck two.—Goldsmith.</i>
2. Holy and heavenly thoughts	<i>shall counsel her.—Shakespeare.</i>
3. Man	<i>wars not with the dead.—Lamb.</i>
4. The history of England	<i>is emphatically the history of progress.—Macaulay.</i>
5. The better part of valour	<i>is discretion.—Shakespeare.</i>
6. We	<i>can show you where he lies.—Scott.</i>
7. One diver who had attempted to pass the boom	<i>was drowned.—Macaulay.</i>
8. Caesar	<i>hath wept, when that the poor have cried.—Shakespeare.</i>

Exercise 1.

Analyze the following sentences, i.e., divide each of them into two terms,—the Subject and the Predicate :—

1. He sang the bold anthem.—*Campbell.*
2. Belshazzar's grave is made.—*Byron.*
3. Men have lost their reason.—*Shakespeare.*
4. The aged minstrel audience gained.—*Scott.*
5. She dwelt on a wild moor.—*Wordsworth.*
6. One of the bastions was laid in ruins.—*Macaulay.*
7. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.—*Gray.*
8. Our revels now are ended.—*Shakespeare.*
9. There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin.—*Campbell.*
10. Sweet are the uses of adversity.—*Shakespeare.*
11. Echo the mountains round.—*Thomson.*
12. Not to know me argues yourself unknown.—*Milton.*

12. The word or words conjoined with the nominative in forming the subject,—i.e., the adjuncts of the noun,—are called **attributes**, because they qualify, or attribute some

quality to, the thing named, *e.g.*, in the subject, "Holy and heavenly thoughts," *holy and heavenly* are *attributes* to *thoughts*; in "the better part of valour," *better* and *of valour* are *attributes* to *part*.

The corresponding part of speech is the Adjective. But the attribute is not always a single adjective; it may be a phrase, as (part) *of valour*; (History) *of England*.

13. The subdivisions now reached may be thus expressed:—

Sentence = subject + predicate.

Subject = nominative + attribute.

Nominative = noun or equivalent.

Attribute = adjective or equivalent.

14. Examples of analysis with division of subject:—

Subject.		Predicate.
Attribute.	Nominative.	
1. The wild	farewell	then rose from sea to sky.— <i>Byron</i> .
2. The smallest	worm	will turn, being trodden on.— <i>Shakespeare</i> .
3. Of rank; an	insect	comes Here.— <i>Spectator</i> .
4. But the brave	None	deserves the fair.— <i>Dryden</i> .
5. (1) The Freshening (2) of eve	breeze	unfurled that banner's massy fold. — <i>Macaulay</i> .

Exercise 2.

Analyze the following sentences, dividing the Subject into Nominative and Attribute:—

1. The humble boon was soon obtained.—*Scott*.
2. The haughty elements alone dispute our sovereignty.—*Motherwell*.
3. Not a drum was heard.—*Wolfe*.
4. The language of signals was hardly intelligible.—*Macaulay*.
5. The most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated.—*Gibbon*.
6. Flashed all their sabres bare.—*Tennyson*.
7. The sentinel on Whitehall gate looked forth into the night.—*Macaulay*.
8. Burned Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire.—*Scott*.

9. The quality of mercy is not strained.—*Shakespeare*.
 10. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.—*Gray*.
 11. The character of Hamlet stands quite by itself.—*Hazlit*.
 12. There lay the rider, distorted and pale.—*Byron*.

15. When the verb of the predicate is *transitive*,—i. e., expresses action passing from a doer to a receiver or sufferer,—it must be followed by an **object**; as,

He dismissed his *councillors*.—*Milman*.

16. The grammatical equivalent of the object is a *noun* in the objective case; like the subject, it may be accompanied by attributes; as,

I will a *round unvarnished tale* deliver.—*Shakespeare*.

17. The object, like the subject (§ 8), may be any word or phrase equivalent to a noun; as,

He then desired *to be wheeled through his rooms*.—*Lockhart*.

The infinitive subject or object may have an object and adverb of its own; as,

He learned to speak *French fluently*.

18. The words conjoined with the verb, to modify or qualify its meaning, are called the **adverbial**; as,

The chief *in silence* strode *before*.—*Scott*.

19. The grammatical equivalent of this term is the *adverb*. It is frequently a single adverb; but it is often also an adverbial expression or phrase, as *in silence* in the last example; or,

He leans *upon his hand*.—*Byron*.

Henry bowed his head *before his fate*.—*Milman*.

20. The subdivisions of the predicate may be thus indicated :—

Predicate = verb + object + adverbial.

Object = objective + attribute.

Objective = noun or equivalent.

Attribute = adjective or equivalent.

Adverbial = adverb or equivalent.

21. Examples of analysis with division of predicate into verb, object, and adverbial:—

Subject.		Predicate.		
		Verb.	Object.	Adverbial.
1.	Douglas	threw	his cloak	round him.— <i>Scott.</i>
2.	I	visited	every chamber	by turns.— <i>Lamb.</i>
3.	Marmion's swarthy cheek	Burned	like fire.— <i>Scott.</i>
4.	We	spoke	a word of sorrow	not.— <i>Wolfe.</i>

Exercise 3.

Analyze the following sentences, dividing the Predicate into Verb, Object, and Adverbial:—

1. Mammon led them on.—*Milton.*
2. Slowly and sadly we laid him down.—*Wolfe.*
3. No sofa then I needed.—*Cowper.*
4. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.—*Gray.*
5. With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below.—*Campbell.*
6. I here fetched a deep sigh.—*Addison.*
7. The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall.—*Gibbon.*
8. Great skill have they in palmistry —*Cowper.*
9. By night, an atheist half believes a god.—*Young.*
10. Did ever knight so foul a deed?—*Scott.*
11. Godfrey of Bouillon erected his standard on the first swell of Mount Calvary.—*Gibbon.*
12. One man in his time plays many parts.—*Shakespeare.*

22. Some verbs, chiefly those denoting to *command*, *request*, *declare*, and *perceive*, are followed by a compound object, consisting of a substantive and an infinitive; as,

The general ordered [*the artillery to advance*].

The judge declared [*the prisoner to be innocent*].

This corresponds with the classical construction of the “accusative with the infinitive.” It is also equivalent to a substantive clause (§ 45), The general ordered [that the artillery should advance],—where the whole clause is the object of *ordered*.

Sometimes the infinitive *to be* is omitted, and the construction resembles that of an appositional complement (§ 25); as,

The people considered [him guilty];
where the predicate might be taken to be, "considered guilty." In the passive form, the substantive becomes the subject, and the infinitive remains as an infinitive complement (*vide* § 26, 2).

23. Verbs denoting *addition* (*give, teach, tell, &c.*), besides their direct object, are generally followed by a **dative object**, to denote that to which something is added; as,

He gave a book *to his son* (*his son* a book).

In the passive form, either object may be made the subject, the other remaining; as,

(a) A book was given (*to*) *his son*.

(b) *His son* was given a book.

The dative object frequently denotes *advantage*; as,

Explain *me* this.—*Berkeley*.

Me = for my benefit.

24. *Incomplete verbs*,—i. e., verbs which do not by themselves make a complete predication,—must be followed by a **complement**; as,

Brevity is *the soul of wit*.

The Black Prince never became *king*.

The substantive verb *to be* is the incomplete verb *par excellence*. It is, however, also used as a complete verb, to denote existence, as, *God is*, *Can such things be?*

The **complement** may be (1) *a word in apposition* with the subject or with the object, (2) *an infinitive*, (3) *a preposition*.

25. The *appositional complement* is used,

1. After a neuter verb; as,

William was *Duke of Normandy*.

William became *King of England*.

Here the complement is in apposition to the *subject*. Both subject and complement relate to the same person.

This complement is frequently an adjective; as,

The view was *magnificent*.

2. After a verb of *making, creating, naming, &c.*; as,

The people made Paul *a god*.

Here the complement is in apposition to the *object*. Both object and complement relate to the same person. To "make a god" expresses a single action, as much as to "deify." Since the verb *to make* is the type of verbs taking this construction, this complement is sometimes called the *factitive* objective (from Latin *factus*, made).

3. After the passive of a verb of *making*, &c. ; as,
Paul was made *a god*.

Here the complement is in apposition to the *subject*. Both subject and complement relate to the same person.

When the subject is placed after the verb, the pronominal particles *it* and *there* are used before the verb. In this construction, *it* and *there* are to be considered *appositional complements*; as,

It was an English ladye bright.—*Scott*.

There be six Richards in the field.—*Shakespeare*.

It is the neuter demonstrative pronoun; and *there* is originally a demonstrative adverb of place.

26. The *infinitive complement* is used,—

1. After an intransitive verb; as,
The whole assembly appeared *to comply*.
2. After a passive verb of *commanding*, *requesting*, &c. (§ 22); as,
The prisoner was declared *to be innocent*.

By the suppression of *to be*, this complement assumes the form of an appositional complement.

27. The *prepositional complement* is used,—

1. After an intransitive verb, to which it imparts a transitive force; as,
How *came she by* that light.—*Shakespeare*.

Similarly, we have such expressions as *to wonder-at*, *to come-to*, *to stand-by*, which are transitive verbal phrases, and many of which, accordingly, admit of a passive form, *to be wondered-at*, *to be come-to*. The addition of a preposition to verbs otherwise transitive frequently gives them a new transitive meaning; as, *to make-for*, *to meet-with*, *to think-of*, &c.

2. After a transitive verb, to introduce a secondary object; as,
They accused the boy *of theft*.

Here "boy" is the object of the verb *to accuse*; "theft" is the object of the verbal phrase *to accuse of*.

Exercise 4.

In the following sentences, distinguish the Complement from the Object, and state the precise kind of each:—

Example.

"His lordship soon perceived me to be unfit for his service."—*Goldsmith*.

"Me to be unfit for his service," = Compound object.

1. He hears the parson pray and preach.—*Longfellow*.
2. Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray.—*Wordsworth*.

3. The king was on his throne.—*Byron*.
4. His wither'd cheek and tresses gray
Seemed to have known a better day.—*Scott*.
5. I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.—*Tennyson*.
6. I see before me the gladiator lie.—*Byron*.
7. In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright.—*Longfellow*.
8. The meeting was thought ominous by the people.—*Tyler*.
9. You shall see him brought to bay.—*Scott*.
10. We bitterly thought of the morrow.—*Wolfe*.
11. The Irish guns continued to roar all night.—*Macaulay*.
12. Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong.—*Wordsworth*.

28. There are three forms or *degrees* which the terms of a sentence may assume,—

1st Degree	a word.
2d " 	a phrase.
3d " 	a clause.

29. A *phrase* is a combination of words without a predicate, expressing a single idea; a *clause* is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself; as,

<i>Word.</i>	—	a wise man.
<i>Phrase.</i>	<i>spring returning.</i>	a man of wisdom.
<i>Clause.</i>	<i>when spring returns.</i>	a man who is wise.

Phrases are introduced by *prepositions*, clauses by *conjunctions* and *relatives*; as,

He departed on my arrival.
He departed when I arrived.

30. A sentence with only one predicate,—the rest of its terms being either single words or phrases,—is called a **simple** sentence. When any term of a simple sentence is expanded into a clause,—and thus introduces a second predicate,—the sentence is called **complex**; as,

Simple. The lessons over, | writing time *began*.—*Dickens*.

Complex. When the lessons *were over* | writing time *began*.

The nature of the *compound* sentence and the distinction between the *complex* and the *compound* sentence, will be explained at a subsequent stage.

Exercise 5.

Analyze each of the following sentences into its elementary terms, stating regarding each term whether it is a WORD, a PHRASE, or a CLAUSE, and stating regarding each sentence whether it is SIMPLE or COMPLEX :—

Example.

"Seated on the old mail-coach, we needed no evidence out of ourselves to indicate the velocity."—*De Quincey*.

Seated on the old mail-coach . .	Attr. to Subj. . .	Phrase.
we	Subject.	Word.
needed	Verb.	Word.
no	Attr. to Obj. . . .	Word.
evidence	Object	Word.
out of ourselves	Attr. to Obj. . . .	Phrase.
to indicate the velocity	Adverbial.	Phrase.

Simple Sentence.

1. Few and short were the prayers we said.—*Wolfe*.
2. He is a king every inch of him, though without the trappings of a king.—*Carlyle*.
3. The clouds still rested on one half of it.—*Addison*.
4. Now I see, with eye serene,
The very pulse of the machine.—*Wordsworth*.
5. Even in that extremity the general cry was, "No surrender."—*Macaulay*.
6. On my bended knee I supplicate you, reject not this bill.—*Brougham*.
7. Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate.—*Pope*.
8. Columbus was the first European who set foot in the new world which he had discovered.—*Robertson*.
9. Amongst the presents carried out by our first embassy to China was a state-coach.—*De Quincey*.
10. Perseverance is a prime quality in every pursuit.—*Cobbett*.
11. You can hear him swing his heavy sledge
With measured beat and slow.—*Longfellow*.
12. In solitude, if I escape the example of badness, I want likewise the counsel and conversation of the good.—*Johnson*.

CHAPTER II.—THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

§ 31. A **simple sentence** is a sentence containing only one predicate, its terms being either single words or phrases.

32. The **predicate** may be,

I. *A word,*

A simple tense of a complete verb; as,
The earl *died*.

II. *A phrase,*

1st, A compound tense; as,
The earl *has died*.

2d, An incomplete verb and its complement; as,
The grass *becomes green*.

3d, A verb with object, or adverb, or both; as,
The earl *lost two sons, in spring*.

33. The **subject** or **object** may be,

I. *A word,*

1st, A noun or pronoun; as,
Burke addressed *them*.

2d, An adjective used as a noun; as,
The *brave* deserve the *fair*.

3d, A gerund in *-ing*; as,
Ready *writing* makes not good *writing*.—*Ben Jonson*.

4th, An adverb used as a noun; as,
Thou lovest *here* a better *where* to find.—*Shakespeare*.

II. *A phrase,*

1st, An infinitive; as,
To err is human.
The enemy began *to retreat*.

2d, A substantive and an infinitive; as,
He requested *them to return*.

34. The complement may assume the same forms as the subject or object and the attribute (*vide* §§ 26, 27).

35. The attribute may be,

I. *A word,*

1st, An adjective or a participle; as,

Diligent boys learn quickly.

Rolling stones gather no moss.

2d, A noun in apposition; as,

King William died in 1087.

3d, A possessive case; as,

His father was *James's* brother.

II. *A phrase,*

1st, A noun and preposition; as,

He created the birds *of the air*.

2d, A gerund, or dative infinitive; as,

The will *to do*, the soul *to dare*.—*Scott*.

36. The adverbial may be,

I. *A word,*

1st, An adverb; as,

Far flashed the red artillery.

2d, An adjective used as an adverb; as,

Gradual sinks the breeze.

II. *A phrase,*

1st, A noun and preposition; as,

The birds sing sweetly *in summer*.

2d, A noun and attribute; as,

The holly is green *all the year*.

3d, An absolute phrase; as,

The wind being favourable, the fleet set sail.

4th, A dative infinitive; as,

Those who came *to scoff*, remained *to pray*.

Exercise 6.

Analyze the following sentences, showing of what KIND of WORD or PHRASE each term consists:—

Example.

"The Almighty hath not built here for his envy."—*Milton*.

The	Attr. to Subj. .	Word. . . .	Adjective.
Almighty . .	Subject. . . .	Word. . . .	Noun (Adj.).
hath built . .	Verb.	Phrase. . . .	Compound tense.
here	Object.	Word.	Noun (Adverb).
not	Adverbial. . .	Word.	Adverb.
for his envy .	Adverbial . .	Phrase. . . .	{ Prep. and Noun with Attr.

1. Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong.—*Wordsworth*.
2. After his death, resistance and order were no more.—*Gibbon*.
3. These things to hear
 Would Desdemona seriously incline.—*Shakespeare*.
4. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.—*Keats*.
5. The laws relating to preservation of game are in every country uncommonly rigorous.—*Hallam*.
6. Resignation to the will of God is true magnanimity.—*Bolingbroke*.
7. His father's sword he has girded on.—*Moore*.
8. Three fishers went sailing away to the west.—*Kingley*.
9. Far in a wilderness obscure
 The lonely mansion lay.—*Goldsmith*.
10. Under a spreading chestnut tree
 The village smithy stands.—*Longfellow*.
11. My heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar.—*Shakespeare*.
12. To do aught good never will be our task.—*Milton*.

37. Adverbials are of four kinds, according as they express,

1st, *Time*; as,

He called *yesterday* (when).

He remained *an hour* (how long).

He visits us *every week* (how often).

2d, *Place*; as,

He laid the books *on the table* (where).

The boat returned *to the shore* (whither).

They have come *from Paris* (whence).

3d, *Manner* ; as,

The clergyman reads *slowly* (manner simply—how).

The prince speaks *little* (degree).

The book cost *a shilling* (measure).

They were slain *by the Duke* (agent).

He slew them *with the sword* (instrument).

Edmund was imprisoned *with his brother* (accompaniment).

He answered *not* (negation).

4th, *Cause* ; as,

He died *of his wounds* (cause proper).

With diligence he will succeed (condition).

We failed, *notwithstanding our exertions* (concession).

War ships are built *of iron* (material).

The plot having been discovered, the conspirators fled
(absolute phrase,—cause and time).

The eye was made *for seeing* (purpose).

Purpose is often expressed by the *dative infinitive*, or *gerund* ; as,

He came *to see* us ; i. e., for the purpose of seeing us.—*Vide* Dr Ernest Adams's *English Language*, §§ 380, 381.

Exercise 7.

State regarding each Adverbial in the following sentences, whether it expresses TIME, PLACE, MANNER, or CAUSE :—

1. Deep drank Lord Marmion of the wave.—*Scott*.
2. He goes on Sunday to the church.—*Longfellow*.
3. I sparkle out among the fern
To bicker down a valley.—*Tennyson*.
4. My story being done,
She gave me for my pains a world of sighs.—*Shakespeare*.
5. Remote from towns he ran his godly race.—*Goldsmith*.
6. Several of them in the act of striking at the enemy fall down from mere weakness.—*Macaulay*.
7. Shakespeare is, above all writers, at least above all modern writers, the poet of nature.—*Johnson*.
8. (They) plucked his gown to share the good man's smile.—*Goldsmith*.
9. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain, and to punish.—*Gibbon*.
10. The great qualities of Charlemagne were indeed alloyed by the vices of a barbarian and a conqueror.—*Hallam*.
11. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.—*Shakespeare*.
12. About half-past one p.m., on the 21st of September, Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children.—*Lockhart*.

38. Each of the terms of a simple sentence may be an interrogative word or phrase; as,

- 1st, *Who* has done this? Interrogative subject.
 2d, *Which* house is the general's? Interrogative attribute.
 3d, *Has* he finished his work? Interrogative predicate.
 4th, *Whom* did you address? Interrogative object.
 5th, *Why* will ye die? Interrogative adverbial.

Exercise 8.

Simple Sentences for Analysis.

Example.

"I'll give thee a silver pound
 To row us o'er the ferry."—*Campbell.*

Subject.	Verb.	Complement.	Object.	Adverbial.
I	will give		a silver pound— thee (Dative.)	to row us o'er the ferry. (Condition.)

A.

1. Play on.—*Willis.*
2. Not a drum was heard.—*Wolfe.*
3. The Greeks fled towards the city.—*Gibbon.*
4. My hopes no more must change their name.—*Wordsworth.*
5. So work the honey-bees.—*Shakespeare.*
6. Her home is on the deep.—*Campbell.*
7. Lucy remained silent.—*Scott.*
8. Then bugle's note and cannon's roar the death-like silence broke.—
Macaulay.
9. Britannia needs no bulwarks.—*Campbell.*
10. Diamonds on the brake are gleaming.—*Scott.*
11. There lay the rider distorted and pale.—*Byron.*
12. Jerusalem has derived some reputation from the number and
importance of her memorable sieges.—*Gibbon.*

B.

1. Then pledged we the wine-cup.—*Campbell.*
2. Why should we yet the sail unfurl?—*Moore.*
3. Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate.—*Pope.*
4. I myself commend
Unto thy guidance from this hour.—*Wordsworth.*

5. His house was known to all the vagrant train.—*Goldsmith*.
6. I am glad to see you well.—*Shakespeare*.
7. Whom call we gay?—*Couper*.
8. Attention held them mute.—*Milton*.
9. One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.—*Shakespeare*.
10. Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The birthday of Invention.—*Couper*.
11. You can hear him swing his heavy sledge
With measured beat and slow.—*Longfellow*.
12. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.—*Gray*.

C.

1. The service past, around the pious man
With ready zeal each honest rustic ran.—*Goldsmith*.
2. Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory.—*Wolfe*.
3. There he lives in state and bounty,
Lord of Burleigh fair and free.—*Tennyson*.
4. The bonfires shone bright along the whole circuit of the ramparts.
—*Macaulay*.
5. You wronged yourself to write in such a case.—*Shakespeare*.
6. No surly porter stands, in guilty state,
To spurn imploring famine from the gate.—*Goldsmith*.
7. They came on the third day, by the direction of the peasants, to
the hermit's cell.—*Johnson*.
8. We are to try for some historical conception of this man and
king.—*Carlyle*.
9. Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face.—*Goldsmith*.
10. The favourite diversions of the middle ages, in the intervals of
war, were those of hunting and hawking.—*Hallam*.
11. The fisher left his skiff to rock on Tamar's glittering waves.—
Macaulay.
12. I love to rejoice their poor hearts at this season.—*Spectator*.

D.

1. This to me in dreadful secrecy impart they did.—*Shakespeare*.
2. Stormed at with shot and shell
Boldly they rode and well.—*Tennyson*.
3. Thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, was Constantinople irretriev-
ably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second.—*Gibbon*.
4. Where shall poverty reside
To 'scape the pressure of contiguous pride?—*Goldsmith*.

5. Whereto serves mercy but to confront the visage of offence?—*Shakespeare.*
6. The business of the toilet being over, we had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt.—*Goldsmith.*
7. From Clive's second visit to India dates the political ascendancy of the English in that country.—*Macaulay.*
8. Wild as the scream of the curlew
From crag to crag the signal flew.—*Scott.*
9. The year is dying in the night.—*Tennyson.*
10. The parting gleam of sunshine kissed that haughty scroll of gold.—*Macaulay.*
11. I have often left my childish sports to ramble in this place.—*Lamb.*
12. Meanwhile our primitive great sire to meet
His godlike guest walks forth.—*Milton.*

E.

1. Around their hearths by night
What gladsome looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!—*Mrs Hemans.*
2. The Indians with surprise found the mouldering trees of their
forests suddenly teeming with ambrosial sweets.—*Irving.*
3. We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And our lanterns dimly burning.—*Wolfe.*
4. Two of the bee-hunters now plied their axes vigorously at the root
of the tree, to level it with the ground.—*Irving.*
5. What needs my Shakespeare, for his honoured bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?—*Milton.*
6. To put the power
Of sovereign rule into the good man's hand,
Is giving peace and happiness to millions.—*Thomson.*
7. The ascending pile stood fixed her stately highth.—*Milton.*
8. With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.—*Shakespeare.*
9. From peak to peak the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder.—*Byron.*
10. My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping
unexpectedly in the midst of mirth and jollity.—*Addison.*
11. Then some leaped overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave.—*Byron.*
12. Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.—*Scott.*

CHAPTER III.—THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

§ 39. When any one of the terms of a simple sentence is expanded into a clause, the sentence is said to be **complex** (§ 31); as,

Simple, A man *of learning* is respected.

Complex, A man *who is learned* is respected.

40. A **complex sentence**, therefore, is a sentence which, besides its principal predicate, contains one or more subordinate predicates.

The Complex Sentence, like the Simple, contains only one main proposition. The other propositions are subsidiary to this one, and are introduced for the purpose of explaining or qualifying some part of the main assertion.

41. A complex sentence contains as many clauses as it has predicates. That containing the main proposition is called the *Principal clause*; the others are called *Subordinate clauses*.

42. In *Tabular analysis*—or the method of arranging the clauses in a table, to show their relation to each other,—the following **notation** may be used:—

1. The principal clause is marked by a capital letter, A.
2. The subordinate clauses are marked by small letters, *a, a*.
3. The degree of subordination is indicated by a number placed *over* the letter (an algebraic index), thus: all clauses immediately subordinate to A, are marked a^1 ; clauses subordinate to a^1 are marked a^2 ; those subordinate to a^2 are marked a^3 , &c., &c.
4. Where two or more clauses are subordinate to the same clause, they are distinguished by numbers placed *before* the letters (algebraic co-efficients), thus: two clauses subordinate to A, are marked $1a^1$, $2a^1$; two or more clauses subordinate to a^1 are marked $1a^2$, $2a^2$, $3a^2$, &c., &c. This is exhibited in the following table:—

Principal Clause. . . . A.					
Subordinate Clauses.	1st degree	. $1a^1$	$2a^1$	$3a^1$	$4a^1$, &c.
	2d "	. $1a^2$	$2a^2$	$3a^2$	$4a^2$, &c.
	3d "	. $1a^3$	$2a^3$	$3a^3$	$4a^3$, &c.
	4th "	. $1a^4$	$2a^4$	$3a^4$	$4a^4$, &c.
			&c.	&c.	

43. Two or more subordinate clauses having the same kind of subordination to a superior clause, are said to be *co-ordinate with each other*; as, $1a^2$ and $2a^2$ in example to Exercise 9.

Exercise 9.

Analyze the following sentences into CLAUSES, with Notation:—

Example.

"As soon as it was understood that the attack was directed against him alone, and that, if he were sacrificed, his associates might expect advantageous and honourable terms, the ministerial ranks began to waver."—*Macaulay*.

Clauses.

- a^1 . As soon as it was understood
 $1a^2$. That the attack was directed against him alone
 $2a^2$. And that his associates might expect advantageous and honourable terms,
 a^3 . If he were sacrificed,
 A . The Ministerial ranks began to waver.

Table of relations.

A.	
a^1	
$1a^2$	$2a^2$
—	
	a^3 .

1. As soon as morning dawned, all doubts and fears were dispelled.—*Robertson*.
2. Before I invite you into my society and friendship, I will be open and sincere with you.—*Addison*.
3. The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced.—*Irving*.
4. Is it possible for people, without scruple, to offend against the law which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that stares them in the face whilst they are breaking it?—*Locke*.
5. Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.—*Shakespeare*.

6. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me.—*Addison*.
7. If two are in the churchyard laid
Then ye are only five.—*Wordsworth*.
8. When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several oriental manuscripts which I have still by me.—*Addison*.
9. A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.—*Goldsmith*.
10. Antonio, with calm resignation, replied that he had but little to say, for that he had prepared his mind for death.—*Lamb*.
11. A man is more sure of his conduct when the verdict which he passes upon his own behaviour, is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him.—*Spectator*.
12. When they smiled because he deemed it near,
His heart more truly knew that sound too well
Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell.—*Byron*.

44. Subordinate clauses, like the terms of the simple sentence, are named according to the functions which they perform,—*noun* or *substantive*, *adjective* or *attributive*, and *adverbial*.

45. A clause occupying the place of a noun, whether as subject, object, or complement, is called a **substantive clause**; as,

That you have wronged me doth appear in this.—*Shakespeare*.

46. A clause occupying the place of an attribute is called an **attributive clause**; as,

I drew near with that reverence *which is due to a superior nature*.—*Addison*.

47. Attributive clauses are either (1) *Explanatory* or (2) *Restrictive*.* When the attributive clause expresses a universal quality of that which it qualifies, it is termed simply *explanatory*; as,

Ice, *which is congealed liquid* (i.e. *all ice*), melts before the sun.

* In the author's "English Composition," Restrictive clauses are called *Determinative*. The preferable term Restrictive is adopted from Professor Bain's "English Grammar," a work remarkable for its exactness in dealing with the logical part of Grammar.

When the attributive clause expresses a special character of that which it qualifies, and is used to define it, it is called *restrictive*; as,

Ice that is found in March (i.e., *certain* ice) soon disappears.

48. A clause occupying the place, and performing the functions, of an adverb, is called an **adverbial clause**; as,

The spleen is seldom felt *where Flora reigns*.

49. Adverbial clauses, like adverbial words and phrases, are of four kinds, expressing.

1st, *Time*. 2d, *Place*. 3d, *Manner*. 4th, *Cause*.

Exercise 10.

Analyze the following Sentences into Clauses, and state of what KIND each Clause is:—

1. They whom truth and wisdom lead
Can gather honey from a weed.—*Cowper*.
2. When vice prevails, and impious men prevail,
The post of honour is a private station.—*Addison*.
3. I love everything that's old.—*Goldsmith*.
4. New laws from him who reigns new minds may raise
In us who serve.—*Milton*.
5. When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate, we stopped
at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.—*Addison*.
6. The play's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king.—*Shakespeare*.
7. I am monarch of all I survey.—*Cowper*.
8. When Cæsar lived, he durst not thus have moved me.—*Shakespeare*.
9. Try not the pass, the old man said.—*Longfellow*.
10. I prayed that I might be restored to that state of innocence in
which I had wandered in those shades.—*Lamb*.
11. I would the friend to whom belongs
The vengeance due to all her wrongs
Would spare me but a day.—*Scott*.
12. When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great stage of fools.—*Shakespeare*.

50. *Connectives*, or the words which connect subordinate with principal clauses, are either conjunctions or relative words.

Besides linking the two clauses together, the connective determines the nature of the subordinate clause; for this reason the conjunction is sometimes said to govern the clause which it introduces.

Under relative words are included not only relative pronouns, but such words as *where*, *when*, *&c.*, partly adverbial and partly conjunctive in their nature, which always contain a reference to some correlative word expressed or understood.

1. Connectives of Substantive Clauses.

51. The word most generally used to introduce *substantive clauses*, is the conjunction *that*; as,

Yet some maintain *that* to this day
She is a living child.—*Wordsworth*.

The use of *that* as a conjunction has arisen from its demonstrative character. In the above example, it points out the thing which is maintained.

52. Sometimes the conjunction is omitted, especially when the substantive clause is the object of the principal verb; as,

I'll warrant (that) we'll never see him sell his hen on a rainy day.—*Goldsmith*.

53. An attributive clause frequently absorbs the substantive to which it refers, and thus becomes a substantive clause; as,

Who was the thane lives yet.—*Shakespeare*.

Here "who was the thane" is properly an attribute to "he," understood. By the omission of "he," the attributive clause becomes the subject of "lives."

54. All relative clauses used substantively may be similarly explained; as,

1st, And see *where surly winter passes off*.—*Thomson*.

Here "where" is equivalent to "the place at or in which." The proper object of "see" is "the place," to which the clause "at which surly winter passes off" is an attribute.

2d, He earns *whate'er he can*.—*Longfellow*.

Here "whate'er" = *the thing which-ever*; "thing" is the object of "earns;" "which ever he can" is attributive to thing.

3d, *When he will arrive* is uncertain.

"When" = *the time at which*.

4th, *How he got home* is a profound mystery.

"How" = *the manner in which*.

5th, We cannot learn *why he refused to return*.

"Why" = *the reason for which*.

55. When two or more substantive clauses are stated alternatively the first is introduced by *whether*, the others by *or*; as,

Whether he was combined
With those of Norway; *or* did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; *or* that with both
He labour'd in his country's wrack, I know not.

Shakespeare.

Here "whether" ... "or" = *either that, or that*: I know not either that he was combined, &c., or that he did live, &c., or that he labour'd, &c.

In this sense, Shakespeare also uses *except* instead of *whether*; as,

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha,
I cannot tell.—*Shakespeare.*

It is to be observed, however, that this sentence admits of another explanation. The subordinate clauses may be taken as adverbial clauses (of condition), to "tell," and we may supply an object clause to "tell," I cannot tell *what they meant*.

56. Sometimes the second alternative is not expressed, but implied; as,

Ask him *whether* he is ready (or not).

Whether is thus used to introduce *indirect* questions. The conjunction *if* is, in this sense, often used for *whether*; as,

Ask Charles *if* he be ready.

Here the direct question to be put to Charles is, "Are you ready?"

In all these cases, *whether*, *except*, and *if*, imply contingency or doubt.

57. The connectives of substantive clauses may be thus classified: The clause may mention

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. A <i>fact</i> directly, and be introduced by <i>that</i> . | | |
| 2. A <i>fact</i> contingently, | " | " <i>whether, if.</i> |
| 3. A <i>person</i> , | " | " <i>who, whom, &c.</i> |
| 4. A <i>thing</i> , | " | " <i>which, what.</i> |
| 5. A <i>place</i> , | " | " <i>where.</i> |
| 6. A <i>time</i> , | " | " <i>when.</i> |
| 7. A <i>manner</i> , | " | " <i>how.</i> |
| 8. A <i>reason</i> , | " | " <i>why.</i> |

58. When the substantive clause expresses what is said, thought, believed, seen, or found, prominence is often given to it by putting it in the principal place (omitting the conjunction), and introducing the principal clause *parenthetically*; as,

- (a) These, I found, were all of them politicians. — *Addison*.
= I found *that* these were, &c.
- (b) Every one, I think, will acknowledge this, &c. — *Hallam*.
= I think *that* every one, &c.
- (c) Elizabeth, it is true, often spoke to her parliaments, &c. — *Macaulay*. = It is true *that* Elizabeth often spoke, &c.

The parenthetical clause may be introduced in a subordinate clause; as, A friend, who is now, I believe, near me has said, &c.

The clause "who is now near me" is the object of "I believe," and at the same time attributive to "friend."

2. Connectives of Attributive Clauses.

59. The words most frequently used to introduce *attributive clauses* are the relative pronouns; as,

Uneasy lies the head *that* wears a crown.—*Shakespeare*.

I saw two other gentlemen by me, *who* were in the same ridiculous circumstances.—*Addison*.

We are such stuff *as* dreams are made of.—*Shakespeare*.

60. A clause attributive to a noun expressing place, time, or reason, is frequently introduced by a relative adverb; but

in these cases the connective may always be resolved into a phrase containing a relative pronoun; as,

Oft let me wander o'er the dewy fields
Where freshness breathes.—*Thomson*.

Here *where* = "in which;" so also,

The time *when* he will arrive; *when* = "at which."

The reason *why* I speak; *why* = for which.

By the omission of the correlative (fields, time, reason), the clause becomes substantive, as explained in §§ 53, 54.

61. By modern writers, all the relative pronouns are used to introduce attributive clauses, whether they are explanatory or restrictive (see § 47); but the proper relative of restriction or limitation is *that*, which was exclusively used in this sense by the seventeenth century writers.*

62. The relative may be omitted when it is the object of a restrictive clause; as,

I am monarch of all (*that*) I survey.—*Cowper*.

63. All relative clauses are not attributive. Sometimes the clause introduced by the relative is adverbial; as,

I pity you, *who* make this man your enemy; *who* = "since you."

64. Sometimes the relative stands between co-ordinate clauses, and is equivalent to a conjunction with a noun or pronoun; as,

A little fire is quickly trodden out; *which*,
being suffered,

Rivers cannot quench.—*Shakespeare*.

Which = "but it." (Compare § 80, c.)

65. After negatives, the attributive clause is sometimes introduced by *but*, = "that not;" as,

There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.—*Longfellow*.

The second line is equivalent to "that has not one vacant chair."
Here *but* is a subordinative or governing conjunction, = "except"

* See Bain's *English Grammar*, p. 23.

in meaning. The sentence is to be thus explained: Except, or leave out, the firesides that have one vacant chair, and there will be "no fireside" remaining.

66. The connectives of attributive clauses may be thus classified: The clause may qualify

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A <i>person</i> , | and be introduced by | <i>who, that, as, &c.</i> | |
| 2. A <i>thing</i> , | " " | <i>which, that, as, &c.</i> | |
| 3. A <i>place</i> , | " " | <i>where, &c.</i> | } = in, to,
from,
which, &c. |
| 4. A <i>time</i> , | " " | <i>when, &c.</i> | |
| 5. A <i>reason</i> , | " " | <i>why, &c.</i> | |

Exercise 11.

Distinguish the SUBSTANTIVE from the ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES in the following sentences, and say regarding the latter whether they are EXPLANATORY or RESTRICTIVE:—

1. The cry is still "They come."—*Shakespeare.*
2. I may do that I shall be sorry for.—*Shakespeare.*
3. The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick,
Whom snoring she disturbs.—*Cowper.*
4. Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.—*Shakespeare.*
5. Surely, we imagine, we can never feel too much for those who
have suffered so dreadful a calamity.—*Adam Smith.*
6. Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.—*Wolfe.*
7. It seemed as if the English people had, in this brief period, utterly
forgotten the mighty princess whose reign had been so glorious,
and over whose bier they had so lately mourned.—*Tytler.*
8. Who steals my purse steals trash.—*Shakespeare.*
9. On the fifth day of the moon, which, according to the custom of
my forefathers, I always keep holy, after having washed myself
and offered up my morning devotions, I ascended the high hills
of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation
and prayer.—*Addison.*
10. That thou art happy owe to God.—*Milton.*
11. Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not
coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and
nights to the volumes of Addison.—*Johnson.*
12. In this we may see the reason why some men of study and
thought, that reason aright and are lovers of truth, do make
no great advances in their discoveries of it.—*Locke.*

3. Connectives of Adverbial Clauses.

67. *Adverbial clauses* are generally introduced by a subordinative or governing conjunction (§ 50); as,

When the age is in, the wit is out.—*Shakespeare*.

68. The relation of dependence may be expressed without a conjunction; as,

The more they multiply, the more friends you will have.—*Burke*.

Compare the Latin, *quo plus, eo melius*, = "the more the better."

It should be observed that *the* in such phrases is not the definite article, but the old ablative of the demonstrative; cf. Anglo-Saxon, *thi betera, the mara*.

69. Adverbial clauses of *time* express *point* of time, *duration* of time, or *repetition* of time, and are introduced by such subordinative conjunctions as *when, while, since, whenever, &c.*; as,

When I was a boy, I used always to choose the wrong side of a debate.—*Johnson*.

He steers his flight aloft *till* on dry land he lights.—*Milton*.

It has been already observed (§ 60) that *when* meaning *at which*, and relating to a noun expressed, introduces an attributive clause. It may also introduce a substantive clause (§ 54, 8).

70. Adverbial clauses of *place*, expressing motion to or from a place, or rest in a place, are introduced by such conjunctions as *where, whither, &c.*; as,

Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more.—*Cowper*.

Adverbial clauses both of time and place are frequently contracted by the omission of the verb; as,

He came *when* (he was) called.

71. Adverbial clauses of *manner* express,

1. *Manner simply*, answering to the question *how?* introduced by *as*; as,

(a) He acted *as* he was told.

(b) The upright man speaks *as* he thinks.

Manner may be expressed *conditionally*; *as*, He speaks *as if* he were innocent. This is elliptical for, *as he would speak if*, &c. *As* has sometimes this force without *if*; *as*,

The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate sought only me.—*Dryden*.

As = *as it would do if* fate, &c.

2. *Manner by comparison*, introduced by *as . . . as*, *than*, &c.; *as*,

(a) Death spares the rich *as little as* he forgets the poor.

(b) It becomes the throned monarch better *than* his crown.—*Shakespeare*.

The adverbial clause of comparison is frequently contracted (*as in b*) by the omission of the predicate, when the verb is the same as that of the principal clause; *as*,

John is *as* old *as* James (is old).

John is older *than* James (is old).

The second member of the comparison is also expressed elliptically and conditionally; *as*,

He is *as* happy *as if* he were a king:

As if = *as he would be if*.

3. *Manner by effect*, introduced by *so . . . that*; *as*,

He spoke *so* low *that* he could not be heard.

72. Adverbial clauses of *cause* express,

1. *Reason*, introduced by *as*, *because*, &c.; *as*,

He was disappointed *because* he lost the prize.

The notion of reason is sometimes implied in a relative pronoun or adverb; *as*,

I pity you *who* (since you) make this man your friend (*vide* § 63).

He was disappointed *when* (because) he lost the prize.

The conjunction of time (*when*) is used in this sense, because we may attach the idea of *cause* to that which is antecedent in *time*.

2. *Purpose*, introduced by *that* = in order that, or *lest* = in order that not; *as*,

Strive *that* you may enter in; i.e., *in order that*.

Take heed *lest* you fall; i.e., *in order that* you may not fall.

3. *Condition*, introduced by *if*, *unless*, = if not, &c.; as,*If* he persevere he will succeed.*Unless* he persevere he will not succeed; i.e., *if* he do not persevere.

Condition in past or in future time is frequently expressed by the subjunctive mood without a conjunction; as,

Had he persevered, he would have succeeded.*Should he persevere*, he will succeed.

A sentence containing a condition is called a *hypothetical* sentence. The principal clause, containing the *conclusion*, is called the *apodosis* (Greek, *a giving back, a result*). The subordinate clause, containing the *condition*, is called the *protasis* (Greek, *a stretching forward, a premiss*). Some grammarians apply these names to all correlative clauses.

4. *Concession*, introduced by *though*; as,I will trust in him *though* he slay me.

When the concessive clause precedes the principal clause, the latter is frequently introduced by the correlative conjunction *yet*; as,

Though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him.

The conjunction is sometimes omitted altogether; then the idea of condition, as well as of concession, is implied; as,

Were he to slay me, I should trust in him.

This may be converted into antithetical co-ordination (§ 82, note); thus:—

He may slay me; *but* I will trust in him.

73. The connectives of adverbial clauses may be thus classified: The clauses may express—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Time</i> , | and be introduced by | <i>when, while, &c.</i> |
| 2. <i>Place</i> , | " " | <i>where, whence, &c.</i> |
| 3. <i>Manner, simply</i> , | " " | <i>as.</i> |
| " <i>comparison</i> , | " " | <i>as ... as, than.</i> |
| " <i>effect</i> , | " " | <i>so ... that.</i> |
| 4. <i>Cause, reason</i> , | " " | <i>because, &c.</i> |
| " <i>purpose</i> , | " " | <i>(in order) that, lest, &c.</i> |
| " <i>condition</i> , | " " | <i>if, unless, &c.</i> |
| " <i>concession</i> , | " " | <i>though, although.</i> |

Exercise 12.

In the following sentences, distinguish the adverbial clauses of TIME from those of PLACE:—

- Oh what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive.—*Scott.*
- He swam the Esk river where ford there was none.—*Scott.*

3. As soon as the sun arose, all their boats were manned and armed.—*Robertson.*
4. Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell,
Your manly hearts shall glow.—*Campbell.*
5. The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go.—*Dryden.*
6. The time has been my senses would have cooled to hear a night-shriek.—*Shakespeare.*
7. And Lincoln sped the message on o'er the wild vale of Trent;
Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
And the red glare of Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle.—*Macaulay.*
8. Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherished by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolved to take a wife.—*Shakespeare.*
9. The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn,
Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return.—*Campbell.*
10. Wherever they marched, their route was marked with blood.—*Robertson.*
11. Where'er the navy spreads her canvass wings,
Homage to thee, and fear to all, she brings.—*Waller.*
12. As he was musing on his present condition, and very much perplexed in himself on the state of life he should choose, he saw two women, of a larger stature than ordinary, approaching towards him.—*Addison.*

Exercise 13.

In the following sentences, distinguish the Adverbial Clauses of MANNER from those of CAUSE, and state the precise idea which each expresses :—

1. You have more circumspection than is wanted.—*Goldsmith.*
2. I will roar that I will do any man's heart good to hear me.—*Shakespeare.*
3. Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen.—*Pope.*
4. Where is the child that would forget the most tender of parents,
though to remember be but to lament?—*Irving.*
5. Ye do me now more wrong in making question of my uttermost,
than if you had made waste of all I have.—*Shakespeare.*
6. I wonder why London cannot keep its own fools at home.—*Goldsmith.*

7. As my heart was entirely subdued by the captivating strains I had heard, I fell down at his feet.—*Addison*.
8. The people perished so fast that it was impossible for the survivors to perform the rites of sepulture.—*Macaulay*.
9. He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.—*Shakespeare*.
10. The rest were long to tell, though far renowned.—*Milton*.
11. Although we seldom followed advice, we were all ready enough to ask it.—*Goldsmith*.
12. Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack.—*Shakespeare*.

Exercise 14.

In the following hypothetical sentences, distinguish the PROTASIS from the APODOSIS :—

1. If there be anything that makes human nature appear ridiculous to beings of superior faculties, it must be pride.—*Spectator*.
2. How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away.—*Gay*.
3. Might I give counsel to any young hearer, I would say to him,
try to frequent the company of your betters.—*Thackeray*.
4. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.—*Shakespeare*.
5. Could those few pleasant hours again appear,
Might one wish bring them, would I wish them here?—*Cowper*.
6. And if my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may,
For never saw I promise yet of such a bloody fray,
Press where ye see my white plume shine.—*Macaulay*.
7. Would I describe a preacher such as Paul,
Were he on earth, would hear, approve, and own,
Paul should himself direct me.—*Cowper*.
8. Were there no example in the world of contrivance except that of the eye, it would be alone sufficient to support the conclusions which we draw from it as to the necessity of an intelligent Creator.—*Paley*.
9. Were they not 'forced with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful.—*Shakespeare*.
10. If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.—*Shakespeare*.

11. In solitude, if I escape the example of badness, I want likewise the counsel and conversation of the good.—*Johnson*.
12. Were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony,
There were an Antony would ruffle up your spirits,
And put a tongue in every wound of Cæsar
That should move the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.
Shakespeare.

Exercise 15.

Complex Sentences for Analysis, with Notation.

Example.

"He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still."—*Buller*.

	Con.	Sub.	Verb.	Comp.	Obj.	Adv.
A.		He	is	of his own opinion	...	still (<i>time</i>)
a ¹ .		That	complies	(<i>attr. phr.</i>)	against his will (<i>manner</i>)

TABLE . . . { A.
|
a¹ (*attr. restr.*)

A.

1. He is well paid that is well satisfied.—*Shakespeare*.
2. The sufferings of the lower animals may, when out of sight, be out of mind.—*Chalmers*.
3. Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.—*Cowper*.
4. Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime.—*Longfellow*.
5. There often wanders one whom better days saw better clad.—*Cowper*.
6. They that touch pitch will be defiled.—*Shakespeare*.
7. Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more.—*Tennyson*.
8. But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring.—*Wolfe*.
9. I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.—*Tennyson*.
10. I remember the first time ever Cæsar put it on.—*Shakespeare*.

11. Witness if I be silent.—*Milton*.
12. It becomes the throned monarch better than his crown.—*Shakespeare*.

B.

1. Such was the extremity of distress that the rats, who came to feast in those hideous dens, were eagerly hunted.—*Macaulay*.
2. I rather choose to wrong the dead, to wrong myself and you,
Than I will wrong such honourable men.—*Shakespeare*.
3. The day was made for laziness, and lying on one's back in green places, and staring at the sky, till its brightness forced the gazer to shut his eyes and go to sleep.—*Dickens*.
4. War's a game which, were their subjects wise,
Kings should not play at.—*Cowper*.
5. It is a wise father that knows his own child.—*Shakespeare*.
6. I have seen him buy such bargains as would amaze one.—*Goldsmith*.
7. He left the world all bankrupt, we may say.—*Carlyle*.
8. Hardly had Miss Ashton dropped the pen when the door of the apartment flew open.—*Scott*.
9. Tenderness without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it more wretched than the object which sues for assistance.—*Goldsmith*.
10. Wit and humour have, I fear, an injurious effect upon the character and disposition.—*Sydney Smith*.
11. Many persons are very sensible of the effect of fine poetry upon their feelings, who do not well know how to refer these feelings to their causes.—*Jeffrey*.
12. In all battles, if you await the issue, each fighter has prospered, according to his right.—*Carlyle*.

C.

1. And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear, "whatever is is right."—*Pope*.
2. I have often thought, says Sir Roger, it happens very well that Christmas should fall out in the middle of winter.—*Addison*.
3. When here, but three days since, I came
Bewilder'd in pursuit of game,
All seem'd as peaceful and as still
As the mist alumbering on yon hill.—*Scott*.
4. To be deprived of that which we are possessed of, is a greater evil than to be disappointed of what we have only the expectation of.—*Adam Smith*.
5. Shylock, being a hard-hearted man, exacted the payment of the money he lent, with such severity that he was much disliked by all good men.—*Lamb*.

6. Every one is forward to complain of the prejudices which mislead other men or parties, as if he were free and had none of his own.
—*Locke*.
7. There are who ask not if thine eye
Be on them.—*Wordsworth*.
8. He who grieves over the battle of Zama should carry on his thoughts to a period thirty years later, when Hannibal must, in the course of nature, have been dead.—*Arnold*.
9. Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?—*Scott*.
10. He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.—*Shakespeare*.
11. No observation is more common, and at the same time more true,
than that one half of the world are ignorant how the other half
lives.—*Goldsmith*.
12. Horatius, quoth the Consul,
As thou sayest so let it be.—*Macaulay*.

D.

1. For who lived king but I could dig his grave?—*Shakespeare*.
2. Live we how we can, yet die we must.—*Shakespeare*.
3. There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.—*Shakespeare*.
4. Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny.—*Shakespeare*.
5. While you have everything to fear from the success of the enemy,
you have every means of preventing that success, so that it is
next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions.—
Hall.
6. This part dwelt so much upon my friend's imagination, that, at the
close of the third act, as I was thinking on something else, he
whispered me in my ear, "These widows, sir, are the most per-
verse creatures in the world."—*Addison*.
7. But that thou shouldst my firmness therefore doubt
To God or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt it, I expected not to hear.—*Milton*.
8. And would the noble duchess deign
To listen to an old man's strain,
Though stiff his hand, his voice though weak,
He thought e'en yet, the sooth to speak,
That if she loved the harp to hear,
He could make music to her ear.—*Scott*.

9. Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation.—*Shakespeare*.
10. Wonder not then, what God for you saw good,
If I refuse not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance.—*Milton*.
11. Honour travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.—*Shakespeare*.
12. Be it ours to hope and to prepare, under a firm and settled persuasion, that, living and dying, we are His; that life is passed in his constant presence; that death resigns us to his merciful disposal.—*Paley*.

E.

1. Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn,
The manners and the arts of civil life.—*Cowper*.
2. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind.—*Addison*.
3. There is hardly a mistake which in the course of our lives we have committed, but some proverb, had we known and attended to its lesson, might have saved us from it.—*Trench*.
4. Mark how the blood of Cæsar followed it,
As rushing out of doors, to be resolved
If Brutus so unkindly knocked, or no.—*Shakespeare*.
5. Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then as I am listening now.—*Shelley*.
6. Should fate command me to the furthest verge
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
Flames on the Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me,
Since God is ever present.—*Thomson*.
7. When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey, where the gloominess of the place, and the use to which it is applied, with the solemnity of the building,

and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable.—*Addison*.

8. Some murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue.—*Trench*.
9. For therein stands the office of a king,
His honour, virtue, merit, and chief praise,
That for the public all this weight he bears.—*Milton*.
10. When it is said that men in manhood so often throw their Greek and Latin aside, and that this very fact shows the uselessness of their early studies, it is much more true to say, that it shows how completely the literature of Greece and Rome would be forgotten if our system of education did not keep up the knowledge of it.—*Arnold*.
11. To attempt by a mere logical knowledge to amplify a science, is an absurdity as great as if we should attempt, by a knowledge of the grammatical laws of a language, to discover what was written in this language, without a perusal of the several writings themselves.—*Hamilton*.
12. If it shall be concluded that the meaner sort of people must give themselves up to a brutish stupidity in the things of their nearest concernment, which I see no reason for, this excuses not those of a freer fortune and education, if they neglect their understandings, and take no care to employ them as they ought, and set them right in the knowledge of those things for which principally they were given them.—*Locke*.

CHAPTER IV.—THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

§ 74. A sentence which contains more than one principal predicate is called a **compound sentence**.

It is so named because it may be regarded as compounded of two simple sentences, of two complex sentences, or of simple and complex sentences in combination.

75. In the analytic notation, a simple sentence is represented by A. In a complex sentence, the principal clause is represented by A; the subordinate clauses by a^1 , a^2 , &c. In a compound sentence, the first principal clause is represented by A, the second by B, the third by C, and so on. Subordinate clauses dependent upon A are marked a^1 , a^2 , &c.; those dependent on B, b^1 , b^2 , &c.; those on C, c^1 , c^2 , &c. Thus, a compound sentence answering to the symbols

1. A, B, = Two Simple Sentences.
2. A; B, b^1 , = One Simple, and one Complex Sentence.
3. A, a^1 ; B, = One Complex, and one Simple Sentence.
4. A, a^1 ; B, b^1 , = Two Complex Sentences.

76. In a compound sentence, a principal clause *without* subordinates is called a *simple clause*; as, A or B in 1; A in 2; B in 3, above. A principal clause *with* subordinates is termed a *complex clause*; as, B, b^1 , in 2, 4; A, a^1 , in 3, 4, above.

The object of this phraseology is, to reserve the name "sentence" for the complete form, between two periods, whether it be simple, complex, or compound; with which view each part of a complex or compound sentence which contains a predicate is called a "clause."

Exercise 16.

Analysis of Compound Sentences into leading members,—
SIMPLE and COMPLEX CLAUSES:—

Example.

"I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,
But here I am to speak what I do know."—*Shakespeare*.

Complex Clause: I SPEAK not to disprove what Brutus spoke:

Complex Clause: But here I AM to speak what I do know.

. The principal verbs are DOUBLY underlined; the subordinate verbs, *singly*

1. Life is thorny,
Youth is vain.—*Coleridge*.
2. Every man desireth to live long; but no man would be old.—*Swift*.
3. She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be.—*Wordsworth*.
4. Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.—*Goldsmith*.
5. E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.—*Gray*.
6. I looked round involuntarily, expecting to see some face I knew;
but all was naked and mute.—*Lamb*.
7. Arise, ye Goths, and glut your ire.—*Byron*.
8. And now when busy crowds retire
To take their evening rest,
The hermit trimmed his little fire,
And cheered his pensive guest.—*Goldsmith*.
9. I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.—*Shakespeare*.
10. For solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement urges sweet return.—*Milton*.
11. As the fair happened on the following day, I had intentions of
going myself; but my wife persuaded me that I had got a cold,
and nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home.—
Goldsmith.
12. There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.—*Byron*.

Exercise 17.

Analysis of Compound Sentences into PRINCIPAL and SUBORDINATE CLAUSES, with Notation:—

Example.

"The noble Brutus hath told you Cæsar was ambitious;
If it was so, it was a grievous fault."—*Shakespeare*.

1. The noble Brutus hath told you, . . . *A*.
2. Cæsar was ambitious; *a*¹. . . *Substantive*.
3. It was a grievous fault, *B*.
4. If it was so. *b*¹. . . *Adv. Condition*.

1. I sought thee in a secret cave,
And asked if Peace were there.—*Herbert*.
2. The evil that men do lives after them :
The good is oft interred with their bones.—*Shakespeare*.
3. No man is wiser for his learning ; it may administer matter to work
in, or objects to work upon ; but wit and wisdom are born with
a man.—*Selden*.
4. Here, to the houseless child of want,
My door is open still ;
And, though my portion is but scant,
I give it with good will.—*Goldsmith*.
5. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on ; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.—*Shakespeare*.
6. And broader still became the blaze, and broader still the din,
As fast from every village round the horse came spurring in.
Macaulay.
7. The genius making me no answer, I turned about to address myself
to him a second time ; but I found that he had left me.—*Addison*.
8. Within a window'd niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain ; he did hear
That sound the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with death's prophetic ear.—*Byron*.
9. Thus conscience does make cowards of us all ;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought ;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action.—*Shakespeare*.
10. A kind of dread had hitherto kept me back ; but I was restless now
till I had accomplished my wish.—*Lamb*.
11. We know what we are ; but know not what we may be.—
Shakespeare.
12. Towards the close of autumn, not an ounce of meal was to be had
in the market ; and the housewives of Cromarty began to
discover that the appetites of their children had become appal-
lingly voracious.—*Hugh Miller*.

77. The analysis of simple clauses corresponds with that of simple sentences (§§ 31-38) ; the analysis of complex clauses corresponds with that of complex sentences (§§ 39-73).

81. II. ALTERNATIVE CO-ORDINATION implies that the one of two statements excludes the other, and is represented by the sign — (*minus*). It is either—

(a) *Affirmative, in which both the alternative statements are asserted*; as,

He will *either* come himself, *or* he will send a representative; *or*,

(b) *Negative, in which both the alternative statements are denied*; as,

He will *neither* come himself, *nor* will he send a representative.

Any sentence of this kind may be resolved into a hypothetical sentence; *e.g.*,

In (a) If he do not come himself, he will send a representative,—*is asserted*.

In (b) If he do not come himself, he will send a representative,—*is denied*.

82. III. ANTITHETICAL CO-ORDINATION implies that the two statements are contrasted, so that the second is an exception to the general truth expressed in the first; and is represented by the sign × (*adversity*). It admits of the following constructions:—

(a) *With a conjunction*; as,

Men may come and men may go;

But I go on for ever.—*Tennyson*.

Then shall he that smote him be quit; *only* he shall pay for the loss of his time.—*English Bible*.

This construction is convertible with *concessive subordination* (§ 72, 4); thus:—

Though men come and go; *yet* I go on for ever

(b) *Without a conjunction*; as,

Men's evil manners live in brass;

Their virtues we write in water.—*Shakespeare*.

83. IV. CAUSATIVE CO-ORDINATION is the relation of antecedent and consequent, and is represented by the sign ∴ (therefore) when the consequent is stated last; by the sign ∴ (for) when the consequent is stated first. Its varieties are,—

- (a) *The consequent stated last ; as,*
 This is the latest parley we will admit,
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves.

Shakespeare.

The consequent is frequently introduced by the copulative conjunction *and*; e. g.,

Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern therefore.—Shakespeare.

In this case, *therefore* is used in its original and proper sense as an adverb, *there-for* = *for that reason*; so also *wherefore* = *and therefore*.

- (b) *The consequent stated first ; as,*
 Take the instant way ;
For honour travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.—Shakespeare.

Causative co-ordination, expressed by *for* must be distinguished from causative subordination, expressed by *because* (§ 72, 1). The two constructions are often confounded. The difference between them is this: *Because* implies the cause of the previously-mentioned action; *for* implies the ground of the preceding statement. *Because* introduces a reason, not for its own sake, but as an integral part of another predication. *For* introduces a reason for its own sake, as an independent addition to a previous predication; e. g.,

"His subjects despised him *because* he was a bad man." His badness was the cause of their hatred.

"His subjects must have despised him; *for* he was a bad man." His badness is the ground of the inference. When *for* is used, as it sometimes is, in the sense of *because*, it is used elliptically for the obsolete phrase *for—that*; e. g.,

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded, *for that* (= *because*) the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance.—*Bacon.*

And with *that* omitted,—

They are not ever jealous for a cause,
 But jealous *for* (that) they 're jealous.—*Shakespeare.*

For is here to be regarded as a preposition, governing the noun clause following it in the objective.

That *for* is not a subordinating conjunction is evident from the fact that it often introduces a complete sentence; e. g.,

Take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents. *For* unto every one that hath shall be given, &c.—*English Bible.*

84. Connectives proper to co-ordinate clauses :—

- I. COPULATIVE (+).—And; as well as; who (= and he);
when (= and then); nor (= and not), &c.
- II. ALTERNATIVE (—).—Either, or; Neither, nor.
- III. ANTITHETICAL (×).—But; only.
- IV. CAUSATIVE (∴ or ∵).—Therefore; for.

Exercise 18.*Distinguish the KINDS of CO-ORDINATION.*

1. Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.—*Thomson*.
2. Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds.—*Gray*.
3. He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes;
for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.—*Pope*.
4. I chatter, chatter, as I go
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.—*Tennyson*.
5. She has heard honesty praised; but never dreamt of its application
to herself.—*Lamb*.
6. In the mind of Champion the sight had a deep import; for he was
of the faith that God's providence is especial.—*Kinglake*.
7. When beggars die there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.
Shakespeare.
8. A good stout bodily machine being provided, we must be actively
occupied, or there can be little happiness.—*Sidney Smith*.
9. We cannot all be masters,
Nor all masters cannot be truly followed.—*Shakespeare*.
10. We had not been long in the camp, when a party set out in
quest of a bee-tree; and being curious to witness the sport, I
gladly accepted an invitation to accompany them.—*Washington Irving*.

11. Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.—*Shakespeare.*
12. He seemed to be in a state of grievous excitement; but perhaps it was the violence of his bodily exertion which gave him this appearance; for he had quitted his horse in order the better to mount the steep; and he rushed up bareheaded to Lord Raglan, to ask that he would give some support to the French.
—*Kinglake.*

85. When an element common to two or more co-ordinate clauses is omitted, the sentence is said to be **contracted**; as,

The expiring taper rises and * sinks in the socket.—*Goldsmith.* (*Contracted in subject.*)

The king must reach Italy, or * forfeit his crown for ever.
—*Milman.* (*Contracted in subject; partly, also, in predicate.*)

When the predicate relates to two or more subjects in combination, the sentence is not *contracted* but *simple*; as,

(Three and two) make five.

(Tennyson and Browning) are the only great living poets.

For contraction in Complex Sentences, see § 71. 2. b.

Exercise 19.

Explain the CONTRACTION in each of the following sentences:—

1. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.—*Shakespeare.*
2. And much he wished, yet feared, to try
The long-forgotten melody.—*Scott.*
3. A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world.—*Spectator.*
4. I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.—*Shakespeare.*
5. Fire from his eyes, clouds from his nostrils flow,
He bears his rider headlong on the foe.—*Dryden.*
6. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—*Bacon.*
7. He is but a landscape painter,
And a village maiden she.—*Tennyson.*
8. To each his sufferings; all are men,
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender, for another's pain,
The unfeeling, for his own.—*Gray.*

9. To reign is worth ambition, though in hell:
Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.— *Milton*.
10. Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.— *Lovelace*.
11. Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, nor the fierce pains not feel.— *Milton*.
12. Nor is it possible, without letters, for any man to become excellently wise, or, unless his memory be hurt by disease or ill constitution of organs, excellently foolish.— *Hobbes*.

Exercise 20.

Compound Sentences for Analysis, with Notation.

Example.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."— *Shakespeare*.

First Step.—Supplying of Ellipses.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just; and he is but naked, though ~~he~~ be locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

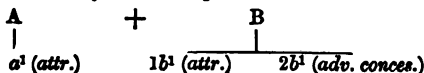
Second Step.—Division into Clauses.

- A. He is thrice armed
 a¹ That hath his quarrel just; (attr.)
 B. And he is but naked
 1b¹ Whose conscience is corrupted with injustice, (attr.)
 2b¹ Though he be locked up in steel. (adv. conces.)

Third Step.—Tabular Analysis.

	Conjunc.	Subject.	Verb.	Complmt.	Object.	Adverb.
A.		He	is armed		...	thrice (deg.)
a ¹ .		That	hath	just (app.)	his quarrel	
B.	And	he	is	naked	...	but (deg.)
1b ¹ .		Whose conscience	is corrupted		...	with injustice (man.)
2b ¹ .	Though	he	be locked		...	up in steel (man.)

Table of Relations of Clauses.



A.

1. This at first I opposed stoutly; but it was as stoutly defended.—*Goldsmith.*
2. God made the country, and man made the town.—*Cooper.*
3. The words I utter, let none think flattery;
For they'll find them truth.—*Shakespeare.*
4. We have fished up very little gold, that I can learn; nor do we
furnish the world with herrings, as was expected.—*Goldsmith.*
5. I linger by my shingly bars,
I loiter round my cresses.—*Tennyson.*
6. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases: it will never
Pass into nothingness.—*Keats.*
7. I was impatient to see it come upon the table; but when it
came, I could scarce eat a mouthful: my tears choked me.—*Lamb.*
8. He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.—*Coleridge.*
9. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee.—*Shakespeare.*
10. The sun had sunk behind the precipices, and all was gloom
along their bases, and double gloom in their caves; but their
rugged brows still caught the red glare of evening.—*Hugh
Miller.*
11. And o'er him bent his sire, and never raised
His eyes from off his face, but wiped the foam
From his pale lips, and ever on him gazed.—*Byron.*
12. Pope was not content to satisfy, he desired to excel; and there-
fore always endeavoured to do his best: he did not court the
candour, but dared the judgment, of his reader; and expecting
no indulgence from others, he showed none to himself.—*Johnson.*

B.

1. A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not, the Pierian spring.—*Pope.*
2. It was not imprisonment for a tide, to which we had consigned
ourselves: it was imprisonment for a week.—*Hugh Miller.*
3. Men must work, and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,
And the harbour bar be moaning.—*Kingsley.*

4. There were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs,
Which ne'er might be repeated.—*Byron*.
5. I was this morning surprised with a great knocking at the door;
when my landlady's daughter came up to me, and told me that
there was a man below desired to speak with me.—*Addison*.
6. What here we call our life is such,
So little to be loved, and thou so much,
That I should ill requite thee to constrain
Thy unbound spirit into bonds again.—*Cowper*.
7. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.—*Longfellow*.
8. In less than three hours all were ready, when we sprang into
our saddles and rode away.—*Atkinson*.
9. He spoke; and, to confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords.—*Milton*.
10. The sense of death is most in apprehension;
And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies.—*Shakespeare*.
11. I once did lend my body for Bassanio's sake; and but for him to
whom your husband gave the ring, I should now have been
dead.—*Lamb*.
12. Duval repeated his determination to go on; but advised the others
to return, lest his pale face should betray fear to the Indians,
and they might take advantage of it.—*W. Irving*.

C.

1. That I have ta'en away this poor man's daughter,
It is most true; true, I have married her.—*Shakespeare*.
2. If you begin stealing a little, you will go on from little to much
and soon become a regular thief; and then you will be hanged,
or sent over seas; and, give me leave to tell you, transportation
is no joke.—*S. Smith*.
3. Thou to me thy thoughts wast wont, I mine to thee
Was wont to impart.—*Milton*.
4. If I were disposed to stir
Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage,
I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong,
Who, you all know, are honourable men.—*Shakespeare*.
5. As I had some opinion of my son's prudence I was willing enough
to intrust him with this commission; and the next morning I
perceived his sisters mighty busy in fitting out Moses for the
fair.—*Goldsmith*.

6. Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor;
Ring in redress to all mankind.—*Tennyson*.
7. She thanked me,
And bade me, if I had a friend that loved her,
I should but teach him how to tell my story,
And that would woo her.—*Shakespeare*.
8. But when he reached the room of state,
Where she with all her ladies sate,
Perchance he wished his boon denied;
For when to tune his harp he tried,
His trembling hand had lost the ease
Which marks security to please.—*Scott*.
9. What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.—*Milton*.
10. Whenever Antonio met Shylock on the Rialto (or Exchange), he
used to reproach him with his usuries and hard dealings; which
the Jew would bear with seeming patience, while he secretly
meditated revenge.—*Lamb*.
11. 'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.—*Shakespeare*.
12. Finding that nothing would satisfy him, I evaded his questions
after the first scene or two; and in particular pleaded ignorance
respecting the name of the fur whereof the coat was made.—
Dickens.

D.

1. She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek.—*Shakespeare*.
2. There was another coach that went along with us, in which I
likewise observed that there were many secret jealousies, heart-
burnings and animosities; for when we joined companies at
night, I could not but take notice that the passengers neglected
their own company.—*Addison*.
3. Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules
Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king;
Which every wise and virtuous man attains;
And who attains not, ill aspires to rule
Cities of men, or headstrong multitudes.—*Milton*.

4. It is during the first five hours of daylight that nature seems literally to teem with life and motion; the air melodious with the voice of birds, the woods resounding with the simmering hum of insects, and the earth replete with every form of living nature.—*Emerson Tennent*.
5. When we had placed him in his coach, with myself at his left hand, the captain before him, and his butler at the head of his footmen in the rear, we conveyed him in safety to the play-house; where, after having marched up the entry in good order, the captain and I went in with him, and seated him betwixt us in the pit.—*Addison*.
- 6 "Though something I might plain," he said,
"Of cold respect to stranger guest,
Sent hither by your king's behest,
While in Tantallon's towers I staid;
Part we in friendship from your land,
And, noble earl, receive my hand."—*Scott*.
7. My sick heart shows that I must yield my body to the earth;
And, by my fall, the conquest to my foe.—*Shakespeare*.
8. The winter was neither severe nor protracted, but, to the people of Cromarty, it was a season of much suffering; and, with the first month of spring, there came down upon them whole shoals of beggars from the upper part of the country, to implore that assistance which they were, alas! unable to render them; and to share with them in the spoils of the sea.—*Hugh Miller*.
9. Sir Roger obliged the waterman to give us the history of his right leg; and hearing that he had left it at La Hogue, with many particulars that passed in that glorious action, the knight, in the triumph of his heart, made several reflections on the greatness of the British nation.—*Addison*.
10. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.—*Shakespeare*.
11. Charles deliberated long, and determined with coolness; but, having once fixed his plan, he adhered to it with inflexible obstinacy; and neither danger nor discouragement could turn him aside from the execution of it.—*Robertson*.
12. The sofa suits the gouty limb,
'Tis true; but gouty limb,
Though on a sofa, may I never feel:
For I have loved the rural walk, through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropped by nibbling sheep.—*Cooper*.

E.

1. That he is mad, 'tis true: 'tis true, 'tis pity;
And pity 'tis, 'tis true.—*Shakespeare.*
2. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.—*Shakespeare.*
3. Lowland trees may lean to this side and that, though it is but a
meadow breeze that bends them, or a bank of cowslips from
which their trunks lean aslope; but let storm and avalanche do
their worst, and let the pine find only a ledge of vertical precipice
to cling to, it will nevertheless grow straight.—*Ruskin.*
4. The wise ministers and brave warriors who flourished during her
reign, share the praise of her success; but instead of lessening
the applause due to her, they make great addition to it.—
Hume.
5. If then his providence,
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to pervert that end,
And out of good still to find means of ill.—*Milton.*
6. The whole winged insect tribe, it is probable, are equally intent
upon their proper enjoyments; and under every variety of con-
stitution gratified, and perhaps equally gratified, by the offices
which the author of their nature has assigned to them.—
Paley.
7. Shall I have the thought to think on this;
And shall I lack the thought that such a thing,
To chance, would make me sad.—*Shakespeare.*
8. If God is pleased to spare me, I trust I shall often meet with you
in person, even on this side of the grave; but, if not, let us often
meet in prayer at the mercy-seat of God.—*Chalmers.*
9. Freedom, driven from every spot on the Continent, has sought an
asylum in a country which she always chose for her favourite
abode; but she is pursued even here, and threatened with
destruction.—*Hall.*
10. The ships were in extreme peril; for the river was low, and the
only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where
the headquarters of the enemy had been fixed; and where the
batteries were most numerous, Leake performed his duty with
a skill and spirit worthy his noble profession, exposed his
frigate to cover the merchantmen, and used his guns with great
effect.—*Macaulay.*

11. This Duncan
 Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
 So clear in his great office, that his virtues
 Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
 The deep damnation of his taking off;
 And pity, like a naked, new-born babe,
 Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, horsed
 Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
 Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
 That tears shall drown the wind.—*Shakespeare*.
12. Seeing that truth consisteth in the right ordering of names in our affirmations, a man that seeketh precise truth had need to remember what every name he useth stands for, and to place it accordingly, or else he will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime-twigs,—the more he struggles, the more belimed; and, therefore, in geometry, which is the only science that it hath pleased God hitherto to bestow on mankind, men begin at settling the significations of their words; which settling of significations they call definitions, and place them in the beginning of their reckoning.—*Hobbes*.

Exercise 21.

Miscellaneous Sentences for Analysis ; Simple, Complex, and Compound.

1. Freely we serve, because we freely love.—*Milton*.
2. No mate, no comrade, Lucy knew.—*Wordsworth*.
3. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—*Gray*.
4. Cowards die many times before their deaths;
 The valiant never taste of death but once.—*Shakespeare*.
5. Time was when clothing, sumptuous or for use,
 Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.—*Cowper*.
6. Knocking gently at the cottage door, it was opened without loss of time.—*Dickens*.
7. There's not a joy the world can give
 Like that it takes away.—*Byron*.
8. May still this island be call'd fortunate.—*Jonson*.
9. Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
 And sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky.—*Campbell*.
10. How came she by that light?—*Shakespeare*.
11. We take no note of time
 But from its loss; to give it then a tongue
 Is wise in man.—*Young*.

12. A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchres of kings.
—*Taylor*.
13. If Lear is distinguished by the greatest depth of passion, Hamlet is the most remarkable for the ingenuity, originality, and unstudied development of character.—*Haslitt*.
14. To know, and knowing worship, God aright,
Is yet more kingly.—*Milton*.
15. It is of importance, not only that we should do good, but that we should do it in the best manner.—*Sydney Smith*.
16. Good-nature and good sense must ever join ;
To err is human ; to forgive, divine.—*Pope*.
17. You forget yourself, to hedge me in.—*Shakespeare*.
18. Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time.—*Moore*.
19. Thus when, with meats and drinks, they had sufficed,
Not burdened, nature, sudden mind arose
In Adam not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world.—*Milton*.
20. Then let us say you are sad
Because you are not merry.—*Shakespeare*.
21. And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought: for by their occupation they were tent-makers.—*English Bible*.
22. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.—*Shakespeare*.
23. To form an adequate idea of the duties of this crisis, it will be necessary to raise your minds to a level with your station.—*Hall*.
24. Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.—*Shakespeare*.
25. Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ.—*Shakespeare*.
26. The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,
Their lot forbade.—*Gray*.

27. I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober, staid persons; for as the knight is the best master in the world, he seldom changes his servants; and as he is beloved by all about him, his servants never care for leaving him: by this means his domestics are all in years, and grown old with their master.—*Addison*.
28. Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his targe he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dashed aside;
For, trained abroad his arms to wield,
Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield.—*Scott*.
29. These eyes, that now are dimm'd with death's black veil,
Have been as piercing as the mid-day sun
To search the secret treasures of the world.—*Shakespeare*.
30. From that bleak tenement
He, many an evening, to his distant home
In solitude returning, saw the hills
Grow larger in the darkness.—*Wordsworth*.
31. If nothing may be published but what civil authority shall have previously approved, poor must always be the standard of truth; if every dreamer of innovations may propagate his projects, there can be no settlement; if every murmurer at government may diffuse discontent, there can be no peace; and if every sceptic in theology may teach his follies, there can be no religion.—*Johnson*.
32. The remedy against these evils is to punish the authors; for it is yet allowed that every society may punish, though not prevent, the publication of opinions which that society shall think pernicious; but this punishment, though it may crush the author, promotes the book; and it seems not more reasonable to leave the right of printing unrestrained, because writers may be afterwards censured, than it would be to sleep with our doors unbolted, because by our laws we can hang a thief.—*Johnson*.
33. It fortun'd out of the thickest wood
A ramping lion rush'd suddenly,
Hunting full greedily after salvage blood:
Soon as the royal virgin he did spy,
With gaping mouth at her ran greedily,
To have at once devour'd her tender corse:
But to the prey whenas he drew more nigh,
His bloody rage assuag'd with remorse,
And, with the sight amazed, forgot his furious force.—*Spenser*.

34. It is reported that Charles, after a full hearing of the debates concerning Scottish affairs, said, "I perceive that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted anything contrary to my interest:" a sentiment unworthy of a sovereign.—*Hume*.
35. He that is no fool, but can consider wisely, if he be in love with this world, we need not despair but that a witty man might reconcile him with tortures, and make him think charitably of the rack, and be brought to dwell with vipers and dragons, and entertain his guests with the shrieks of mandrakes, cats, and screech-owls, with the filing of iron, and the harshness of rending of silk, or to admire the harmony that is made by a herd of evening wolves, when they miss their draught of blood in their midnight revels.—*Taylor*.
36. But nathëless, while I have time and space,
Or that I further in this talë pace,
Methinketh it accordant to reason,
To tellen you allë the condition
Of each of them, so as it seemëd me,
And which they weren, and of what degree;
And eke in what array, that they were in.—*Chaucer*.
-

APPENDIX.

NOTE ON CONNECTIVES USED IN VARIOUS SENSES.

As has already been pointed out (§§ 53, 54; 63, 64, &c.), the same word is frequently used to introduce clauses of different kinds, and this is often a source of great perplexity. The following explanations, which are scattered over the preceding paragraphs, are here brought together, for the sake of reference and comparison.

1. THAT :—

- (a) *A Conjunction*; introducing substantive clauses. § 51.
- (b) *A Relative*; introducing attributive clauses. § 61.
- (c) *A Conjunction*; introducing adverbial clauses of *manner* (= *so . . . that*). § 71 (3).
- (d) *A Conjunction*; introducing adverbial clauses of *cause* (= *in order that*). § 72 (2).

2. WHO, WHICH, &c. :—

- (a) Introducing attributive clauses (explanatory). § 59.
- (b) Introducing attributive clauses (restrictive). § 61.
- (c) Introducing substantive clauses (correlative suppressed). § 53.
- (d) Introducing adverbial clauses (= *because he, &c.*). §§ 63, 72 (1).
- (e) Connecting co-ordinate clauses (= *and he, &c.*). §§ 64, 80 (c).

3. WHEN, WHERE, &c. :—

- (a) Introducing adverbial clauses of *time, place, &c.* §§ 69, 70.
- (b) (*When, whence*), introducing adverbial clauses of *cause* (when = *because*). § 72 (1), whence (= *wherefore*).
- (c) Introducing attributive clauses (= *at which, &c.*). § 60.
- (d) Introducing substantive clauses (= *the time or place at which*). § 54.
- (e) Connecting co-ordinate clauses (= *and then, there, &c.*). § 80 (c).

4. WHY, HOW, &c. :—

(a) Introducing attributive clauses. § 60.

(b) Introducing substantive clauses. § 54.

5. AS WELL AS :—

(a) The correlative words *as . . . as*, with the adverb *well*; like “as little as,” “as much as,” “as old as.” Introducing adverbial clauses of *manner*. § 71 (2).(b) A compound conjunction, connecting co-ordinate clauses. § 85 (1.). *E.g.*, compare—(a) “She paints *as-well*, *as* she sings;” (*complex*).(b) “She paints *as-well-as* sings;” (*compound*).

6. BUT :—

(a) *Conjunction*; connecting co-ordinate clauses. § 82.(b) *Relative*; introducing attributive clauses (= *that not*). § 65.(c) *Preposition*; introducing attributive phrases (= *except*). § 85, (II.), example.(d) *Adverb*; § 83 (b), example.

7. IF :—

(a) Introducing adverbial clauses of condition. § 72 (3).

(b) Introducing substantive clauses (= *whether*). § 56.

8. AS :—

(a) Introducing adverbial clauses of *manner*. §§ 71 (1, 2); also *supra*, 5.(b) Introducing attributive clauses (*such as*). § 59.

9. NOR :—

(a) Alternative conjunction. § 81 (b).

(b) Copulative conjunction (= *and not*). § 80 (a), *Note*.

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